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Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
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No. 16,845.

號一月五日七百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917.

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Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 12 P.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION of
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the C.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
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fine net exceeding \$50.

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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but not for special cars, can be obtained
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Notes or by Cheque or Compradores order
representing Bank Notes.

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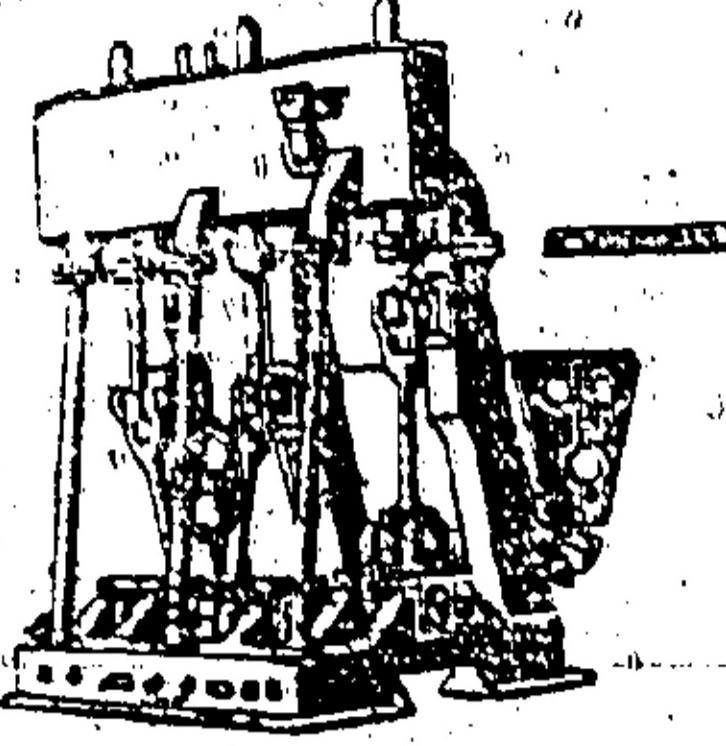
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W. H. PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

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Manager.

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CHINA MAIL OFFICE

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

SEVERE AND CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, May 10.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:

The fighting yesterday at Bapaume
was severe and continuous.

We progressed, despite the enemy's repeated costly and fruitless efforts to shake our hold on this positions.

We advanced on a line, during the night, by local fighting, to the eastward of Grincourt and, to the south of the Souchez River. At the latter place we captured a portion of the German front line.

We drove off night raids to the north-east of Lievin and to the south of Hullecet.

We carried out a successful raid to the north of Givenchy and at Labuiselle.

OPERATIONS ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, May 10.

A French communiqué reports—
that the pretended Socialist Conference at Stockholm does not represent the working classes of America, Great Britain, France and Belgium, but has been called by pro-German agitators for the purpose of effecting a "Kaiser-dictated" peace or deceiving the Russian Socialists into destroying the western democracies by consenting to a separate peace.

RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS DECLINE BORGJERG'S INVITATION.

LONDON, May 10.

A conference of the Socialists and Extremists discussed M. Borgjerg's invitation to send representatives to the Socialist Conference to be held at Stockholm, and it was resolved that, as M. Borgjerg was acting in agreement with the German Government, he is therefore an agent of the German Imperialists, and consequently Russia could not take part in a conference attended by M. Borgjerg and Herr Schiedemann.

SERVING THE INTERESTS OF GERMANY ALONE.

STOCKHOLM, May 10.

The Socialist leader M. Branting declares that the manner of M. Borgjerg's irresponsible offer of peace made in Petrograd, increases the suspicion that the International Organisation is serving the interests of Germany alone.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

LONDON, May 10.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, reports—
There was intense enemy artillery activity at Lake Mindzil and at Sinop.

The enemy attacked in the wooded Carpatherians to the westward of Kapur mountain, but our machine-gun compelled him to retreat.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

LONDON, May 10.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, reports—
The artillery activity at Aras continues with increasing violence. Fresnoy remains in our possession, despite repeated attacks.

The fighting for the possession of Fresnoy fluctuates and the right wing has increased at points between Solonne and Rethondes. We repulsed the enemy in bitter hand-to-hand fighting in the villages of Winterberg, St. Marie, Farm and Cormicy. Enemy advances to the north-west of Fresnoy failed.

We repulsed French and Italian attacks on the plateau between Fresnoy and Oppy.

The Times correspondent at Headquarter estimates the German losses in recapturing Fresnoy as greater than the whole of the British forces defending the position.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 10.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, reports—
The battle has continued with the greatest bitterness and violence in Macedonia.

THE CHINA MAIL.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER ROOMS of the Company will be CLOSING from MONDAY, 14th May, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$300 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 26th May, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 10, 1917. 1781

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 14th May, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS.—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

DES VŒUX.

Secretary.

Hongkong, May 4, 1917. 1782

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY,
LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourteenth ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY, the 18th MAY, 1917, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th May to the 18th May both days inclusive.

The CHINA-BORNEO Co., LTD.

*W. G. DAWRY,**General Manager.*

Kowloon, May 3, 1917. 1783

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY
LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSIAN ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to 30th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 35 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The loan may be reimbursed at par before the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly, on the 29th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for American Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and funds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

*G. TISDALE,**Manager.*

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1784

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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AND

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Manager.

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PUBLICATIONS.

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HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1801-1900) ... 56

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bunting, M.A.) ... 160

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 60

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibia and Fishes ... 60

THE MISSIONS ENTREPRENEES (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 160

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("Am-Ts King," translated by E. J. Edal) ... 20

SIR ROBERT BART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM ... 20

WASHING BOOKS (for men) ... 30

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA.

COTTON-SPINNING AND WEAVING INDUSTRY.

[FROM THE CUSTOMS REPORT FOR 1915.]

GENERAL.

The opening remarks of the report on the Foreign Trade of China in 1915 apply with greater emphasis to the trade during 1916. Shortage of tonnage, high freights, increased cost of manufacture and scarcity of labour abroad, and consequent delays in delivery, all exercised a retarding influence on imports; while a great rise in the gold value of silver, added to the difficulty of finding cargo space for Europe, and certain restrictions regarding re-exports from Great Britain and other countries, interfered seriously with exports. Trade was also for a time hampered by a serious scarcity of silver, due to heavy shipments abroad. There was also considerable political unrest during the first half of the year, several provinces having declared themselves independent as a protest against the resumption of Monarchy. The movements of troops, involving the commandeering of vessels, and other means of transport, obstructed the free transit of goods, while the disturbed state of the country in the districts affected by what was in effect a revolution against the Central Government caused great difficulty in bringing produce down to the ports and in sending silver to the interior to pay for it. The death of President Yuan on the 6th June, and the peaceful succession of Vice-President Li Yuan-hung, were followed by more normal conditions. The rice crop seems to have been abundant everywhere, and the harvests of most other agricultural products are reported to have been favourable; so that it may be safely said that it was only due to the conditions brought about by the war that trade was not exceedingly flourishing. A very hopeful symptom is to be seen in the growth of all kinds of industries, and the statistics show that the competition of certain home-made articles, such as cotton goods and manillas, is being more and more felt by importers. In the Kwangtung Leased Territory and elsewhere the Japanese have been showing a good example to the Chinese, and they are manufacturing dyestuffs, sulphuric acid, compounds of barium, caustic soda, cresote, and other chemicals; while the Ceramic Department of the South Manchuria Railway's Central Laboratory is turning out bowls, teacups, etc., for which there is a good demand. They are also making hardened soap oil, to be used in the manufacture of soap, stearine, and glycerine. At Tsingtao they are erecting a cotton mill, as well as a flour mill and a leather factory, and a retanning plant for cold storage is in course of erection. Chinese factories are increasing in number, and the formation of influential associations for the improvement of domestic products is a sign of the times, and there is every reason to hope that the energetic men who are responsible for their initiation will succeed in introducing improved methods that will largely increase the resources of the country. It is often said that China needs all her resources to support the huge population, and that there is but a small surplus available for foreign trade; but it is forgotten that, at present, production is kept down by the difficulty of reaching markets, which causes producers to restrict their output to the consumption of circumscribed areas. It was pointed out in the report on the trade of 1914 that the influence on trade of the few railways now in operation was quite plain, and it is certain that, given an adequate railway system, practicable roads, and conserv'd waterways, the exports from China could be increased to an extent that is hardly realisable. A comparison with India shows that in the year 1913-14 the value of the exports of Indian produce and manufactures was £162,400,000, while in 1915, notwithstanding the war and the lack of tonnage and other hindrances, the value of Chinese produce exported was £54,321,000. India has a uniform currency, while in China the rates of exchange between different commercial centres are subject to violent fluctuations. India has no export duty or like to hamper trade, and the movements of goods are facilitated by railways and good roads. In India the export trade and all industries are fostered by the Government; in China Government interference is confined to taxation. If the two countries were placed on an equal footing in the above respects, the export trade of China, which is now smaller than that of Japan, would show a wonderful expansion. To take a concrete instance of the possibilities of increasing the national wealth, the case of the cotton spinning and weaving industry may be usefully examined.

(Continued on page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

YOUR EYES
SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA.

INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

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If you are tired, weak, run-down, and lack ambition or nerve force, you are running the risk of having a serious breakdown if you fail to secure proper treatment at once.

For those who are suffering from loss of strength or nerve-troubles there is nothing that can equal Sargol for revitalizing the nerve cells and bringing strength and energy to every part of the body. Sargol has increased the strength of infants, run-down, nervous people more than 300 per cent. in many instances. It does not matter whether you have lost your strength and nerve-power from over-work, illness or from business worries. Sargol will bring back your old-time strength and energy if you give it a fair trial. It strengthens the system and tones it up as no other preparation can.

Sargol is a doctor's prescription, and not a patent medicine. It is so carefully prepared that even the weakest stomach will quickly assimilate its strength and nerve-renewing properties. That is why it is prescribed so freely by physicians for those who lack strength, is below normal. If you are wondering if Sargol will actually benefit you, why not do the one thing which can convince you—have Sargol a trial? And with your nerves begining you for help, and your friends worrying about your condition, why not do this soon?

Sargol is sold and recommended in England by such high-class firms as Roots' Ltd., Chemists, Harrods, Selfridge's, Taylor's Drug Stores, Lewis & Burrows, and Wm. Whiteley's.

Sargol is sold here in Hongkong by such well-known chemists as A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary and by other leading dealers everywhere.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA.

(Continued from page 2)

COTTON-GROWING.

The crop of cotton in 1916 was good, and Chinese cotton was the cheapest to be found in the world. The cotton grown in Shensi, esteemed the best in China, is descended from American seed introduced by missionaries some years ago, but it is slightly yellow in colour and deteriorates from year to year unless fresh seed is imported. Mixed with Tungchow cotton, it can be spun into fairly good cotton.

In Shantung there is a special grade much in demand in America for medicated cotton, as it is so white that it does not require bleaching. Some very interesting experiments in cotton-growing have been made in Shanghai, and it is to be hoped the results will be noted by government. It has been shown that although so far the climate appears unsuitable for American plants, which will not stand the moisture and are subject to the attacks of insect pests, improvement in cultivation and careful selection of seed from indigenous plants can enable the crop without increasing the acreage under cultivation.

Wherever a plant grows in the traditional way by the Chinese farmers yields locally an average of 5 bolts, the plants grown in the course of the experiments bore from 15 to 35 bolts, and the cotton was of superior quality. Whatever quantity of cotton is produced there will always be a market for it, as the world's demand has overtaken the supply. When the mills were first started in China cotton was selling at Shanghai for Shanghai Ts. 12 per picul, for the best quality, but, in sympathy with decent cotton all over the world, the price has risen until it is well over Ts. 22. As cotton is sold by weight it was inevitable that its absent quality would be taken advantage of to adulterate it with water, and this practice was carried to such an extent that it was found necessary for the mills to employ for the purpose of checking it. A Cotton Testing House was established in 1911, and cotton containing more than 15 per cent. of water is now rejected. In Tientsin it has been found possible to reduce the percentage to 10%, but in Shanghai, with a milder climate, a greater allowance has been found necessary. Among the samples passing through the Cotton Testing House, 57 per cent. are found to contain more than 12% per cent. and up to 15 per cent., which is the maximum allowed. The natural moisture of Shanghai cotton is said to be approximately 11 per cent., and as, for the purpose of ginning, extracting the seeds, the cotton has to be as dry as possible, to which end it is dried in the sun, the moist condition in which it reaches the mills is caused by subsequent adulteration. This is sometimes the work of thieves during transport, who soak up, roughly, with water the weight of cotton they have abstracted from the bales; but the bulk of it is due to carelessness handling and exposure to rain or deliberate watering. The natural moisture of Indian and American cotton is 8 per cent., and Shensi cotton is said to hold about 9 per cent. The practice of watering is very harmful because the colour of the cotton rapidly deteriorates when excessive moisture is present, so that it reduces the demand for export and consequently lowers the price; while anything over 15 per cent. makes it useless for the mills. From this it is plain that the practice of watering is directly contrary to the interests of the grower. Northern cotton is not watered and fetches higher prices. A form of adulteration that is regarded by the mills as more harmful than watering, which can be tested for and guarded against, is throwing seed into the raw cotton. All that can be done in this case is to trust that the preliminary stage of manufacture—scutching—will eliminate the greater part, but there is a residue that becomes broken up and clings to the yarn and depreciates the value. These two practices should be suppressed by legislation.

Last year the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce was quoted as estimating the total yield of clean cotton at 1,030,500 piculs; but foreign experts are of opinion that 2 million bales

furtherance of the trade, and the results in China of leaving everything to chance, has been presented to the government. The values given in sterling have been converted from yen and Taikwan tsus at the rates of exchange prevailing during the year concerned, and include the exports of both silk and silk products:

Year.	China.	Japan.
1872	10,670,000	1,800,000
1884	6,818,000	5,000,000
1890	12,530,000	8,900,000
1905	10,588,000	11,600,000
1910	10,682,000	18,300,000
1911	12,450,000	18,100,000
1912	14,227,000	20,200,000
1913	15,840,000	25,300,000
1914	10,015,000	20,462,000
1915	13,072,000	20,425,000

In 1884 a laboratory for the study of disease was opened in Tokio.

Introduction of Pasteur system favoured, considered by Hangchow gentry but obstructed by officials. In Japan the watering of silk was made punishable.

Silkworm Diseases Act passed in Japan. Silk piece goods subject to Government supervision in Japan.

New law in Japan for prevention of silkworm disease.

It will be observed that in 1872 the export from Japan was but little more than 17 per cent. of the value of the Chinese exports, but by 1905 the Japanese had forged ahead, and in 1915 the last year before the Great war, Chinese exports were worth only 6% per cent. of the Japanese trade. Further, it should be noticed that after the passing of the Silkworm Diseases Act in 1905 the Japanese exports more than doubled in eight years. These results were obtained by legislation and education, and what Japan can do in the matter of silk China can surpass. There is no silk in the world equal in quality to that produced in the Wuhan districts, and the hardy constitution of the Chinese worm has been proved by its survival under conditions that would have killed off a less robust race. The Japanese silk is inferior in tensile strength and durability, and could not compete on equal terms with healthy Chinese silk. But it must be remembered that for China's success in competition is dependent on quality, since Japanese silk is assisted by the absence of lichen and export duties. What is wanted is an educational propaganda by the silk guilds, supported by Government, suppressing the evils described above, and establishments for the distribution of healthy eggs. There is a school of sericulture near Hangchow, where instruction is given in the cultivation of mulberry trees and in the raising of silkworms and where healthy eggs are produced. But comparatively few of the farmers can be persuaded to take advantage of the opportunity, as the majority prefer to buy their eggs in the cheapest market and regard tradition as a safer guide than science, attributing their disappointments to any cause but the right one. Speculation in mulberry leaves should be discouraged, and steps should be taken to bring the quantities of worms hatched into some kind of relation with the amount of mulberry leaves available. That action is imperatively demanded if real progress is to be made.

THE SILK TRADE.

Another staple, the export of which might be easily doubled, is silk. For many years the Chinese have been urged to adopt scientific but simple measures for eradicating the disease that in many districts destroys a very large percentage of the worms before they reach the spinning stage and also affects the weight and quality of a large majority of the cocoons. It is a disappointing fact that the establishment of flatures run on European lines, and the consequent increase in the demand for cocoons, leading to competitive buying between the flatures, has, during late years brought about a rapid deterioration in the quality of the cocoons produced. The farmer having found that it is no longer necessary to spin silk, because his cocoon are easily bought up by the flatures, where the price can be fixed and the cocoon needed of as convenient, poor cocoons in consequence of competition fetching as good prices as healthy ones, has turned his attention to quantity at the expense of quality and neglected the ancient safeguards against disease. Less care is now taken in selecting healthy cocoons for breeding purposes, the worms to reduce expense, are given too short a time to spin the full weight and are collected prematurely, so that the cocoons have only about 60 per cent. of their proper quantity of silk. Where the silk is still reeled on the farms greater care is taken to keep the enterpise healthy by the selection of the parent stocks, to eliminate sickly worms, and to obtain the maximum quantity of silk from each cocoon by allowing the full six days for spinning. But the flatures demand more and more cocoons, and the search for them goes farther afield, with the result that the evils described above are spreading rapidly. In 1899 Mr. Kleinwachter, at that time Commissioner of Customs in Ningpo published a pamphlet in Chinese, the title of which, pointing out the injury disease was causing to the trade, explaining the Pasteur system of dealing with it, and urging the establishment of Government schools of sericulture for instruction and for distributing healthy eggs. Ten years later Mr. Ingster, then Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, took similar steps, but without results. The establishment of the Republic has brought the mercantile classes into greater prominence and given them more influence, and there now seems some hope that this important matter will be seriously taken up. A copy of Mr. Kleinwachter's pamphlet has been recovered from obscurity and handed over to the Association for Pest-free Native Products, by whose 5,000 copies have been immediately printed for distribution. As a stimulus to action, the following striking contrast between the results obtained in Japan by careful

(To be continued.)

Embassy
No. 77.
VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES
ARE TEMPTING.
HAND MADE

W.D. & H.O.WILLS,
BRISTOL & LONDON.

LIGHT-WEIGHT LUXURY
A CAR IN A FIELD OF ITS OWN
SCRIPPS-BOOTH MOTOR CAR
JUST TO HAND
A CONSIGNMENT OF THESE
NEW CARS—FOR SALE OR HIRE

EXILE GARAGE 33-35, DES VRIES ROAD.
Phone No. 1036.

HORLICK'S
MALTLED MILK
A Great Factor in Food Economy.

HORLICK'S
MALTLED MILK
ENGLISH BROWN
SUGAR
MILK
WITH
HONEY
AND
MALT
POWDERS
AND
SUGAR
CONTAINS
NO
WHEAT
OR
DAIRY
PRODUCTS
NO
COOKING
REQUIRED
READY
TO
DRINK
IN
HOT
OR
COLD
WATER
ONLY

READY AT A MOMENT BY STIRRING BRISKLY IN
HOT OR COLD WATER ONLY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.
Accept no substitute. There is nothing "just as good."
IN THREE SIZES, 1/6, 2/6, AND 1/- (IN ENGLAND).
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTLED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS.

THE EVER POPULAR
HOUSEHOLD REMEDY
Which has now borne the
Stamp of Public Approval for
OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT
PLEASANT TO TAKE,
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.
IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES
OF
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking Thirst,
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions
generally. It is everything you could wish
as a simple and Natural Health-giving
Agent.

Prepared only by
J.C. ENO, LTD., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
To-Kwa-Wan Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. S. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

MELBOURNE, HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned) on

SATURDAY,
the 12th May, 1917,
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vries Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

AMOUNT OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
etc., etc.

Removed to Sale Rooms for Convenience
of Sale.

Including:—
1 large Carpet, size 6½ x 11½ original
cost £45 good condition.

Also

A number of lots of provisions and 20
doz shovels.

Terms as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, May 9, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned) on

TUESDAY,
the 15th May, 1917, commencing
at 10.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vries Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
etc., etc.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom
Furniture, comprising Double and
Single Brass Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads
(Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wag-
gons, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs,
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,
Dinner Services, Crucery, Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c.,
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and
Writing Tables, Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Also

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise
their trade cards for £1, or larger adver-
tisements from £3.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, May 9, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of
Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and
HOUGH have received instructions to sell
by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,
the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m.,
at their Sales Room, Ice House Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE
HOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria
Hongkong viz.:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of
ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and
known or registered in the Land Office
as SECTION "A" OF MARINE LOT
NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF
MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with
the messuages erections and buildings
thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road
Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999
years created by a Crown Lease dated
the 8th day of April 1856.

Area in respect of Section "A" of
Marine Lot No. 101=615 sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent £2.16.

For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to—

JOHN SON, STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings,

Ice House-Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidator of

The DAVISCH ASIATIC BANK.

or

Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH

The Auctioneers

Hongkong, May 9, 1917.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

CHINA MAIL

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-

PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED

IN HONGKONG AND CHINA

GENERALLY.

ORDRE IT BEFORE GOING

HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN

CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE

COLONY.

LOSING WEIGHT
BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERDURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with wanted nourishing and healthy flesh-building materials.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917.

**WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY**

QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

To-day's Advert-segments

WANTED.

DIOSCEANS GIRLS' SCHOOL, Kowloon. Wanted immediately a MATRON. Apply by letter to Miss SKELTON, Superintendent. State references. Hongkong, May 11, 1917.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd May, 1917, at 3 p.m.

By Order,

R. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, May 11, 1917.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Greatest attraction of the Meeting Open Doubles Championship "Semi-final."

H. A. NISBET and S. H. DODDWELL,

NG SZE KWONG and

WONG PO KEUNG.

TO-MORROW at 4:45 p.m. Sharp.

ON WAR CHARITIES COURT.

Members 30 Cents.

Non-Members 50 Cents.

P. M. BODGSON,

"Hon. Secretary,"

Hongkong, May 11, 1917.

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G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The REGISTRY, SUPREME COURT to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1917, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 81, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

The Clothing and Effects of

Mr. MILLER.

Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH Auctioneers,

Hongkong, May 11, 1917.

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(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Paint, Red Lead, Provisions, Household Furniture, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, May 14.—5.15 p.m.—Extraordinary Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club.

TUESDAY, May 15.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Tennis Gear, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.—Entries close for next Gymkhana.

THURSDAY, May 17.—11 a.m.—China Borneo Co.'s Meeting.

MONDAY, May 21.—Election of a Justice of the Peace for the Licensing Board.

THURSDAY, May 24.—Empire Day.

SATURDAY, May 25.—Queen Mary's Birthday (1867). Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

SUNDAY, May 27.—Whit Sunday.

MONDAY, May 28.—Whit Monday—General Holiday.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT
"China Mail" Office.

emphasised by the war, and it is of interest to learn from a report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the China Association at Shanghai that the question of taxing British subjects in China for Imperial purposes has been seriously considered and that the outcome will probably be an income tax, on a sliding scale on individual incomes and a fixed scale on companies. The scheme appears to have been drawn up by the Consul-General and the Chief Judge, and the views put forward by the local branch of the China Association are stated to be, with some slight modification, in substantial agreement with the terms of the Memorandum "drawn up by the two principal British Officials of the Settlement."

Reported Sale of Macao.

The *Kölnerische Zeitung* has recently announced that Portugal has sold Macao to Japan. A London paper, commenting on the report, says there is no confirmation of it, and "coming as it does, from a German source, it must be regarded with suspicion until it is officially corroborated" by the Powers concerned.

In further resolution of this report it may be mentioned that China requires to be consulted in such a matter, for by a Protocol "done at Lisbon" in 1887, Portugal engaged "never to alienate Macao and its dependencies without previous agreement with China." That undertaking was confirmed by Portugal by Article III of the Sino-Portuguese Treaty, ratified the following year. The German report, therefore, may not only be "regarded with suspicion," but characterised at once as a pure invention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CURRENT TOPICS.

An Austrian named Schobert last week smashed with a heavy stick four big plate-glass windows of Messrs. Kuhn and Komor's shop in Nanking road. The total damage is estimated at a thousand taels. The man had been out of employment for a month.

The police at Peking have cautioned the public respecting the sale and use of "washed postage stamps." The notice states that a good number of cases have been discovered showing that used stamps, with the postal mark removed, have been affixed to letters. These letters have been detained and steps are being taken against the offenders.

A Chinese married woman was knocked down and run over by motor car No. 73, owned by Ma Yik Shan, of No. 145 Wan-chui Road, yesterday. The driver of the car stated that he sounded his horn several times but the woman did not heed the warning. The woman was taken to the Government Civil Hospital. Her injuries, however, are not serious.

The German Bank at Tientsin has moved out of the premises leased to the German Government by Queen Victoria, for use as a Consulate, and into the long deserted Hamburg-American offices on the ex-German Bund, says the "P. & T. Times." All the staff are reported to have shed tears at the prospect of the change. The available assets of the Tientsin Branch appear to consist of ten cases of silver and \$60,000, so that the removal was not a very serious business.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Messrs. Elliot L. Grant Smith and George W. Sewell, Hongkong, have been elected non-resident Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. F. W. Mayers, Commissioner of Customs, has been transferred from Amoy to Chinkiang where he succeeds Mr. R. H. R. Wade.

Claude Trenchard Davis, son of Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis of Shanghai, has passed out of Sandhurst Military College and has been gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal West Kent.

Japan papers record with deep regret the death of Mrs. E. W. Frazer, from pneumonia at the Miyako Hotel. Mrs. Frazer was the wife of Mr. E. W. Frazer of the firm of Sale and Frazer, and had been over twenty years in Japan and took a very active interest in philanthropic work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG AND THE WAR.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL".)

SIN.—At the annual meeting of St. John's Cathedral subscribers and shareholders, held in January last, the following resolution was adopted:

That the Church Body is requested to consider whether it is necessary to take any steps towards the promotion of greater self-sacrifice among the British residents of Hongkong at this critical period of our national history and, if so, to recommend what steps should be taken.

The Cathedral Body discussed the subject and came to the conclusion that the matter was of sufficient importance to deserve consideration. It was in due course agreed that before taking any further or public steps it would be both desirable and courteous to obtain the views of representatives of the British Club in the Colony on the subject. A letter was accordingly sent to each Club requesting that representatives be sent to consider jointly certain proposals relative to "War Economics". The request was acceded to and a meeting was lately held at which representatives of the Club and the lay members of the Cathedral Body were present.

In order to concentrate attention on some definite means of effecting economies and to save time at the meeting, I drew up a short paper, embodying suggestions of others as well as those of my own, which was circulated before the meeting.

The feeling of the majority at the meeting was that in so far as the suggested proposals, or others, involved legislation it was not the business of that meeting to take steps to invite such legislation; initiation lay with the Government. So far as the proposals involved voluntary action it was felt that such action should be left to the individual.

On the former view may I remark that while agreeing that the meeting was too limited in numbers to justify any request for legislation, I regret that the proposals did not receive more consideration with a view to a reference to a wider constituency. For instance, on regarding payment in cash for all alcohol consumed at bar or counter, would, if adopted, prove a blessing to many, and sound the death-knell to the pernicious "chit system" which lends itself to great abuse.

On the latter I am convinced that pre-concerted and united action is often very desirable and very helpful.

None of these who supported the ventilation of this question had, or have any thought of belittling the work that has been done by Hongkong residents nor of decrying the very generous attitude of the public which has responded liberally to many appeals to war funds. It is also recognised that economies have been effected. But the object was to canvass opinion with a view to ascertain whether further economies could be made; if so, whether a practical scheme could be agreed upon, and again, what action could be taken to further such views. The ultimate aim was, of course, to enable additional contributions to be made to national funds.

This letter is written with a view to call attention to the subject and if it is considered to be of sufficient practical importance, will take anyone to further?

I am, etc., A. H. HARRIS.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Banks 3.30 p.m.
Donglases \$ 710 buyers
Indos Def. 81 buyers
China Sugars 113 sellers
Malabon Sugars 30 buyers
Cements 8 buyers
HKong Electrics 42 buyers
HKong Trans 8.70 sales
Powells 6.60 sellers
Shanghai Docks 90 buyers
Shanghai Cottons 1224 buyers

THE DEMAND FOR COPPER.

OFFERS FOR OLD CANNON AT CANTON.

Reuter's Correspondent at Canton reports that Mr. Taro Nakamura, a Japanese, is offering \$1,200,000 for the purchase of old copper to be extracted from "unusable cannons, etc., which are the property of the Kwangtung Government, while a Chinese Syndicate named Hung King is also submitting an offer. The Government and Military are despatching agents to Yamehew, Linshou, Kingchow and other districts to ascertain the extent and value of such old copper.

It is now believed that large quantities of copper coin pieces are already going to Japan.

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

I almost every community there is some one who has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic Remedy. Such persons seldom miss opportunity to recommend it and these recommendations are never failing qualities account for its great popularity. For sale by all Chemists and Stoekholders.

THE MAGISTRACY.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

A cook on the s.s. "Ia San," whilst alighting from a tram in Des Vaux Central last night, discovered a man in the act of picking his pocket of a silver watch and chain. As the thief already had the watch and chain in his hand, the cook arrested him and delivered him into the custody of a Chinese police constable.

When brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning, the pickpocket, who said he was a tailor and had only arrived yesterday from Canton, pleaded not guilty to the charge of larceny from the person of the complainant.

After evidence was heard, however,

and the defendant's record produced, His Worship imposed a sentence of six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

LARCENY FROM KOWLOON DOCKS

A Chinese boilermaker was charged before Mr. Melbourne this morning with stealing a brass porthole frame, valued at five dollars, from the Kowloon Docks.

The defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one week's hard labour.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Before Mr. Wood this morning, a Japanese shopkeeper pleaded guilty to the charge of being drunk and disorderly last night in Wan-chai and was fined \$25, or in default of payment, sentenced to one month's hard labour.

CHINESE REVENUE OFFICER FINED.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese Revenue Officer was charged with assaulting a passenger who had just disembarked from the s.s. "Charles Hardouin" at the wharf.

It was alleged that the assault occurred as a result of an altercation which arose between the complainant and defendant regarding payment in cash for all alcohol consumed at bar or counter, would, if adopted, prove a blessing to many, and sound the death-knell to the pernicious "chit system" which lends itself to great abuse.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, but Police Sergeant (R.E.) No. 24 appeared as a witness to the assault and His Worship imposed a fine of eight dollars.

MAILS LOST, AND DAMAGED.

Telegraphic advice has been received from London that the mails dispatched from Hongkong via Siberia to London on March 13th 1917, and to London Forward on March 13th and 15th, 1917, were accidentally damaged by fire on board the steamer. In many cases the damage was so extensive as to render the articles valueless and undeliverable.

I am, etc., A. H. HARRIS.

FORTHCOMING ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

The Hongkong Police Reserve are arranging for another Assault-at-Arms. It will take place on the Volunteers Parade Ground on May 19th. The chief attraction will be a contest between Corporal Scott, R.E., and Gunner Craig U.S.N. Corporal Scott is well-known to Hongkong and this will be his last fight in Hongkong before he leaves for Home. In Craig he will meet a man who has met well-known American boxers including Gunboat Smith and Arthur Pecky. This will be a 12-round contest.

Another attraction will be a 10-round contest between Sapper Richards, R.E., the light-weight champion, and Battling Brannigan, U.S.N., who has a fine record. Other features will be a six-round light-heavy-weight contest between Corporal Royal, U.S.M.C. and Sapper Sunlight, R.E.; a six-round contest between Kid Koch, U.S.M.C. and Sailor Fox, U.S.N.; and another six-round contest between Seaman Simes, R.N., and Sapper Smith. These two men have been seen in the ring on many occasions, and can be depended upon to put up a splendid fight. It is hoped to arrange still another contest of which particulars will be published later.

For this fixture a match will be erected on the Volunteer Parade Ground, and the ring in the centre will be raised so that every one will be able to get a good view of the contests.

The whole of the proceeds will be devoted to War Charities.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS SEMI-FINALS.

The semi-finals in the Professional Pairs class, in which Mr. R. Hancock and Mr. H. Hancock met Mr. S. E. Green and Mr. S. H. Dodwell, and Mr. H. A. Nisbet and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher met Mr. L. Winkler and Mr. J. Jonckheer, were played yesterday evening.

The chief interest naturally centered round the former pairs and there was a good attendance. The patience of the spectators, however, was somewhat tried by a wait of half an hour. The match was timed to start at 4.30 p.m., but the Brothers Hancock had nearly half an hour's practice before Mr. Green and Mr. Dodwell appeared on the court.

In the first set, Mr. Dodwell played a weak game and the Brothers Hancock, taking advantage of this, won the set easily by 6-3.

In the second set, however, Mr. Dodwell improved considerably, and leaving the hard drives to Mr. Green, took up a position at the net and usually managed to come off best in the many exciting rallies that took place. Mr. Green, of course, was a tower of strength, rarely giving a point, and this, in conjunction with his partner's improved play made things too hot for the Brothers Hancock, and they lost this set by 2-6.

In the third set things were much the same for the first two or three games, but then Mr. Dodwell fell off again. The Hancock seized this opportunity and placed to Mr. Dodwell, on every possible occasion. Mr. Green, however, seemed to be all over the court, and to a large measure defeated the strategy of the opposing pair of placing to Mr. Dodwell, and the game went to six all. Hereupon, Mr. Dodwell improved again, and there followed a very exciting struggle in which the Hancock made a fine fight, but they were unable to cope with the fine play of Mr. Green, aided by Mr. Dodwell's clever net play, and the two following games went against them thus giving the match to Mr. Green and Mr. Dodwell by 3-6, 6-2, 6-8.

In the other match Mr. H. A. Nisbet and Mr. A. G. Fletcher beat Mr. L. Winkler and Mr. J. Jonckheer by 6-4, 6-1, and they, therefore, met Mr. Green and Mr. Dodwell in the final, which should prove a very interesting and exciting game.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PEACE FOR THE FUTURE.

Petrograd, May 9.

The Provisional Government, in a Proclamation, says it cannot conceive the difficulties it is encountering which have lately increased to such an extent as to cause fears for the future. Isolated groups of certain classes, lacking in conscientiousness, are seeking violently to realise aspirations which threaten to create anarchy. This state of things is hampering the administration and may lead to internal disorganisation and defeat at the front and the phantom of anarchy and civil war threatening their liberty, arises.

The Proclamation appeals to all to strive to safeguard their liberty and concludes by inviting representatives of revolutionary forces in the country, who have hitherto not participated in the administration, to join the Government.

RUSSIAN GENERAL ASSASSINATED.

Petrograd, May 10.

General Kartzoff, commanding the Siberian Division, was killed while walking near a railway station near Riazan. The assassin disappeared.

AN "AUTONOMOUS UNIT."

Petrograd, May 9.

The Schleswig-Holstein District Committee has declared themselves an autonomous unit. They have formed various subcommittees and have resolved immediately to requisition all private property and livestock. They have arrested their President, M. Zenstor.

INCREASED PAY FOR RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

Petrograd, May 9.

The increase in the soldiers' pay involves an expenditure of forty million Roubles monthly.

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH MISSIONS IN AMERICA.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GREAT WELCOME IN NEW YORK.

Great preparations are being made for a three days' welcome to the British and French Missions. The City is ablaze with British and French flags and seats are selling at £50 each, for the women's demonstration in honour of M. Viviani and General Joffre, at the Opera House to-night.

A great banquet will be given on Friday, when the members of the British Mission arrive.

LOST REQUISITIONED SHIPS.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

London, May 9.

The King's Bench Division has decided that the owner of a lost requisitioned ship, is not entitled to recover interest on the value of the vessel at the moment of loss, for the period between the date of loss and the date when compensation is paid.

A NEW SOUTH WALES LOAN CRITICISED.

London, May 9.

There is some criticism in connection with the fact that the New South Wales loan of £3,000,000 in five and a half per cent Bonds issued at 98, are being underwritten in London. It is pointed out that the terms spoil the chances of Imperial securities.

NEW BISHOP OF LABUAN AND SARAWAK.

London, May 9.

The Primate has nominated the Rev E. D. Danzon, Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, in succession to the Rt. Rev. W. R. Mounsey who has resigned on account of ill health.

OBITUARY.

London, May 10. The death is announced of Lord Grantham.

ENEMY DESTROYERS CHASED.

PURSUED TO ZEEBRUGGE.

London, May 10.

The Admiralty announces that a scouting force of light cruisers and destroyers from Harwich, under Commodore Tywhitt, while cruising this morning between the English and the Dutch coasts, sighted eleven German destroyers. We immediately closed and opened fire. The enemy immediately steamed off at full speed to the south under cover of a dense smoke screen.

The chase continued for eighty minutes and we engaged the enemy at long range, but were unable to overtake them. Four of our destroyers chased the Germans until within range of the Zeebrugge batteries. The enemy were hit. Our casualties consisted of one wounded.

HONOURS WON IN THE RECENT DESTROYER ACTION.

London, May 9.

The Honours List has been issued for services in the naval action in the Channel, described on April 25. Commanders Peck and Evans receive the D.S.O. and promotion to the rank of Captain, and the Distinguished Service Cross is awarded to nine officers of the H.M.S. *Swift* and *Broke*, including Midshipman Gyles; the medal for Conspicuous Gallantry is awarded to Seaman Rawles, the *Broke*'s bosun's mate; and the Distinguished Service Medal to twenty-four men of the Lower Deck, including Stoker Charles Williams, of the New Zealand Naval Reserve. Thirty-four officers and men are mentioned in despatches; two Engineer Lieut.-Commanders are promoted to Commanders, and four officers are noted for early promotion.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE VENIZELOS:

PROMPTED FROM ATHENS.

London, May 10.

An official Venizelist telegram states that a conspiracy to assassinate M. Venizelos has been discovered in Salonika.

Nine persons who were arrested confessed that they were acting under instructions of a secret committee of military officers and politicians at Athens.

Inquiry is being made on the subject.

MESOPOTAMIA.

KING'S MESSAGE TO GENERAL MAUDE.

London, May 9.

The King has sent a message to General Sir Stanley Maude, in which His Majesty says—

"The series of successes achieved [in defeating the Turkish forces] brought against you since the capture of Bagdad, reflects the very highest credit on you and all ranks under your command. Your progress is all the more appreciated by your fellow-countrymen since they are conscious of the trying conditions under which your troops have fought."

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

GOVERNMENT USING 83 PER CENT. OF AVAILABLE TONNAGE.

London, May 10.

In the House of Commons, Sir L. Chiozza Money stated that the Food Controller, the War Office, the Admiralty and the Ministry of Munitions were using 83 per cent. of the available tonnage.

BELGIAN RELIEF.

UNITED STATES BECOMES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COST.

Washington, May 10.

The United States has taken over the entire cost of the Belgian relief supplies, thus relieving France and Great Britain who have hitherto borne 90 per cent. of the cost.

AN IRISH BY-ELECTION.

London, May 10.

At the South Longford by-election Mr. McGuinness, the Sinn Fein candidate, received 1,408 votes, and the Nationalist Mr. McKeon 1,461. McGuinness is in prison as a rebel.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

SLOW BUT SURE ADVANCE.

London, May 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—

We slightly advanced our positions last night north-eastward of Maricourt. Our barrage and machine gun fire completely broke up an attack in the evening north-eastward of Gavrelle.

Simultaneously our artillery dispersed forces concentrating for an attack northward of Fresnoy.

Our counter-attack during the night improved our position westward of Fresnoy, regaining a portion of lost ground.

We drove off a raid eastward of Armentières.

GENERAL ACTIVITY.

London, May 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—During the local fighting in the neighbourhood of Baillecourt, a party of the enemy, in attempting to advance in the open, were caught by our machine gun fire and suffered heavy casualties.

There was considerable reciprocal artillery activity at intervals northward of St. Quentin and in the neighbourhoods of Baillecourt, Vauquois and Arleux.

FRENCH ARTILLERY BUSY.

London, May 9.

A French communiqué states—South of the Oise we carried out destructive artillery fire against the German batteries at St. Gobain forest.

There was great artillery activity at Chemin des Dames.

We repulsed several counter-attacks in the Chevrefeuille region.

Two hundred prisoners were taken in yesterday's action.

A local operation resulted in our capturing a German trench and 100 prisoners north-west of Rethym.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, May 9.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states that the British attacks near Fresnoy and Baillecourt failed.

MR. BONAR LAW ON RESULTS OF THE FIGHTING.

London, May 9.

In his speech in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the Western Front, said that the rapidity of our attack foreshadowed the enemy, who had to fight in the open and suffered heavy losses before the trenches which they had not had time to prepare. Since April 1st we had taken 20,000 prisoners, 237 guns and 227 trench mortars. While in the first 24 days on the Somme we advanced 3½ miles on a six-mile front, we had now advanced from two to five miles on a 22-mile front.

There were now as many German divisions against us as were on the Somme, and half of these had to be withdrawn. Our casualties in the present offensive were from 50 to 75 per cent less than on the Somme. Our success was largely due to our distinct artillery superiority, in connection with which he paid a warm tribute to the Royal Flying Corps.

If we wish to realise how much has been done on the Western Front, (Mr. Law said) let us picture our feelings, if in the same period as the battle of Arras we had lost 20,000 prisoners and the same number of guns as the Germans lost. (Cheers.)

Explaining the apparent increase in the cost of the war, he said there was a sum of £30,000,000 during the period under review which could not be regarded as a real expenditure.

The expenses of the Dominions' Governments were paid here and reimbursed by the Dominions' Governments. In April we paid out but did not receive. There was, therefore, no reason to suppose the Budget estimate of expenditure for the year would not be approximately correct.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, May 9.

The official report for the week ended May 6th states that 484 vessels arrived and 430 sailed. The Italian vessels sunk were seven steamers and eight sailing ships. One steamer and two sailing ships were unsuccessfully attacked.

MACEDONIA.

London, May 9.

Mr. Bonar Law on the results of the fighting in Macedonia.

GERMAN REPORT DENIED.

London, May 9.

A French Macedonian communiqué states—Our artillery was active on the whole front.

British aeroplanes successfully bombed enemy depots at Dabul and Pafcova.

Contrary to the allegations contained in the German communiqué of May 8th, there was no attack on the Cerna salient.

COALITION MINISTRY FOR RUSSIA.

London, May 9.

The Government has declared in favour of a Coalition Ministry.

M. Kerensky, Minister of Justice, communicated the declaration to the Duma committee, the Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and the Socialists, inviting their participation.

REGULATION OF FOOD PRICES.

London, May 9.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Devonport has fixed the maximum retail price for maize flour and maize meal at 4d. per pound, and for maize rolled oats and flaked maize at 6d.

TARIFF REVISION IN CHINA.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF LIKIN.

VIEWS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

At a recent Cabinet meeting a resolution was passed instructing the Ministry of Finance to invite the provinces to express their views on the question of a revision of the tariff. All the views will be forwarded to Peking before the 10th month of this year, and then the Ministry is to submit the same to the Cabinet for discussion.

The translation prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce regarding abolition of likin and an increase of the Customs duties

caused by the abolition of likin will be \$55,000,000.

INCREASE OF CUSTOMS TARIF.

The amount of increase in the Customs tariff which the Government expects to collect is as follows—

(a) The increase in import duties \$20,000,000.

(b) The increase in export duties £1,500,000.

The above figures are determined according to the Customs returns of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years of the Republic.

By deducting £1,200,000 of transit duty, the net increase will be £13,800,000, which is equivalent to \$48,500,000.

For the sake of prudence, allowance of five per cent. of the total amount is made against any incidental shortage.

The net revenue thus increased would amount to \$48,100,000.

Against this loss of \$1,000,000 there will be a share of \$10,000,000.

Under (a) and (b) will not be difficult to make good by new sources of revenue as the result of a tariff revision—

(a) Tax on goods at the time of manufacture \$500,000.

(b) Tax on goods at the time of sale \$20,000,000.

(c) Tax on cattle and slaughtering houses \$2,000,000.

(d) Tax on foodstuffs, \$4,000,000.

Under (a) and (b) are taxes to be collected on native-made foreign imitation goods and various kinds of luxurious articles.

Under (c) and (d) are taxes which are already enforced in the provinces, but which can be increased to that much by reorganising the method of collection.

The total sum of the proceeds set forth under above items will amount to \$14,500,000.

These will be quite sufficient to cover the loss caused by the abolition of likin.

THE MEMORANDUM.

Disproportionate taxation on commodities of urban and city life tends to cripple the productive power of a country.

Acting upon this principle, France, Germany and Austria in the last century abolished such kinds of taxation.

The Customs tariff remaining, which is a levy on imports at the first port of entry.

Its purpose is to increase the cost of production of imported goods and to serve as a protection of native products (sic).

Rare materials from abroad are, however, exempt from Customs duty, in order to provide cheap material for home manufacturers.

An altogether different state of affairs, however, exists in this country. Likin stations are found throughout the country, while raw materials are taxed. Take the Hangchow silk for instance. When transported to the Capital for sale, it has to pay a tax on raw material of 18 per cent. Foreign imported goods, on the other hand, are only taxed at the rate of five per cent. *ad valorem*.

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CHEFOO & NEWCHENG	ANHUI	May 13, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	LINAO	May 15, at Noon.
HANKOW	SUNNING	May 15, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TAMING	May 16, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SHANTUNG	May 17, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KWEILIN	May 24, at Noon.
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MANILA

YUENSANG

SATURDAY, May 18, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI

WINGSONG

SUNDAY, May 20, Daylight.

MANILA

TATISANG

SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 p.m.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE

SHIZUKA MARU

(WEDNESDAY, 20th

Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500)

June at Noon.

YOKOAKI, SHIMIZU

STANGO MARU

(FRIDAY, 18th

Capt. Soeda, Tons 13,500)

May at 4 p.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBE &

KOMO MARU

(THURSDAY, 17th

Capt. Inada, Tons 13,000)

May at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI & KOBE

TAISHO MARU

(SATURDAY, 16th

Capt. Okawa, Tons 8,000)

May.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &

KASHIMA MARU

(FRIDAY, 26th

Capt. Tozawa, Tons 31,000)

May at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA

BENTEN MARU

(WEDNESDAY, 30th

Capt. Tomita, Tons 8,000)

May.

MOJI & KOBE

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(WEDNESDAY, 16th

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917.

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SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

March 21.
ASSOCIATION.

Celtic, Rangers, and Morton all proved successful, and there was no alteration in the placed clubs; the success of the leaders at Airdrie made certain their retention of a title which has become practically a monopoly. A couple of goals scored by Celtic early in the game put the issue beyond doubt. Falkirk had hopes of repeating last season's victory over Rangers; but the Glasgow club made the most of the compulsory retirement of one of the Falkirk men, and had a hard won success. Greenock were rather cruel to Raith Rovers: they took undue advantage of a very weak team that had actually to put their trainer in the field. Queen's Park defeated Hibernians in ready fashion some time ago at Hampden, and as they opened the scoring at Easter Road they had visions of one more triumph; but the Irishmen gradually wore them down, and in the second half scored almost at will. Aberdeen were four goals down before they secured their only score. Dumbarton had the misfortune to find Sergeant Brown in one of his most aggressive moods at Dundee. St. Mirren delayed too long, and had hard luck in not drawing with Ayr.

Hibernians, 5; Queen's Park, 1.
Clyde, 0. Hearts, 1.
Falkirk, 0; Rangers, 2.
Airdrie, 1; Celtic, 2.
Morton, 5; Raith Rovers, 0.
Dundee, 4; Dumbarton, 1.
Hamilton, 4; Aberdeen, 1.
Ayr United, 2; St. Mirren, 1.
Third Lanark, 3; Kilmarnock, 0.
Partick Thistle, 1; Motherwell, 1.

THE NUMBERS OF THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The Scottish League Football Committee have resolved that, in the composition of the League, for the season 1917-18, in the event of the present conditions prevailing, "the three clubs, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Raith Rovers (Kirkcaldy), be asked to refrain from taking part in the competition, on the condition that the oncost charges of these clubs, based on the average of the last three years, be met by the clubs carrying on the competition." It is understood that the difficulty of raising teams and the reduced travelling

facilities are the reasons for the League's decision.

In all probability the Aberdeen, Dundee, and Kirkcaldy clubs will form, or be the nucleus of a little League of their own to keep the home fires of Association football burning in the North-Eastern counties.

The adherences of Heart of Midlothian, Hibernians, and Falkirk to the new scheme for the reduction of the League will prevent next season's competition assuming a sectional form. The inclusion of Clydburn in the Senior League will not only facilitate a symmetrical fixture list, but also serve as an experiment for future guidance.

RUGBY.

Very little Rugby was played, the principal match being between Harrow's and Watson's, the former winning by 5-0.

THE WIFE LED THEE TO ERROR.

An extraordinary letter from the Grand Duke Nicholas Mihilovitch to the Tsar, written in November, has been published. In warning him of the intrigues using his wife as instrument, he wrote: "Often didst thou tell me I could put faith in none that were deceived. This applies particularly to thy wife, who, in loving thee, led thee to the error of being surrounded by evil-minded intimates." Mihilovitch was exiled in December for telling the Tsar the truth, and denouncing the monk Rasputin. He has returned, and relates how he was more moved by emotion than the Tsar, who during a conversation politely matches it for his kinsman. The Grand Duke, fearing he had gone too far, said, "Now, call the Cossacks, have me slain and buried in your garden." The Tsar only smiled and thanked him. Later he wrote the memo exiling him.

"I have no place in my heart for harsh judgment on those who die nobly, although their lives may have been very imperfect," said the Bishop of Birmingham at St. Peter's, Hutton garden, on the subject of irreligious soldiers. "The men who had died for England, believing that his country's cause was the cause of God, and who might have gone over the parapet with an oath on his lips, might still be received by Christ with the words, 'Well done! thou good and faithful servant.'

It is an offence now to city news in the London streets although many news-vendors break the law when starting intelligence comes out. But the most rascally-voiced seller of newspapers in modern times cannot compare with his predecessor, the "flying newsman" of a hundred years ago, who, according to William Hone, used to invade quiet streets in the early evening and bring everybody to their doors by shouting "Glorious news!" and other catch-words, through a tin trumpet resembling the present-day megaphone.

HER EYES AND COMPLEXION.

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All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the Blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin.

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HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

INSPECTORS.
The summer uniform of all Inspectors must be of the same pattern as that worn by Inspectors of H.K.P.

PARADES; SCHOOLS, &c.
Unless otherwise directed, all parades and Police School classes will, until further orders, be at 5.45 p.m. and not 6.30 p.m.

GENERAL PARADE.
Pending the complete issue of summer kit, the General Parade of all Units fixed the Friday, May 16th is postponed.

BLIND AND ORPHAN TRAINTERS, AT 6 P.M.

Monday, May 14th.—Orphelinat at Catholic Club.

Tuesday, May 15.—Band.

Wednesday, May 16th.—Music Class.

Friday, May 18th.—Band.

RECRUITS.
There will be no parades of Recruits during the week commencing Monday, May 14th.

STRENGER.
Trooper 673 Macdonald. Mounted Police, is granted leave for Active service.
(Sgt.) F. O. Jenkins
D.S.P. (B.).

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street—

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRASS WARE.
Jardinières, Vases, Ornaments, Finger Bowls &c.

TRUCKS.—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1753

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY, the 18th May, 1917, at 10 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK, Comprising—
Tongue Silk, Holland, White Drill, Dress Materials, Alpaca Blue and White, Tulle, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, Counterpanes, Towels, a number of ready made Dresses, Canvas Shoes, &c., &c.

Also
A few Sun Hats and a number of New Carpets.

TRAMS.—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1754

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "TEN-YO MARU".

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consists of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SUNDAY, 13th May at 3 p.m. will be landed at Conquereau's Wharf and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charge will be assessed on all Goods remaining undelivered on WEDNESDAY, 16th May at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be charged.

No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chaffed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 24th May, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognized if filed after the 31st May, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent,
Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1786

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917.

On London—

Bank Wire. 2/43

On demand. 2/11/16

30 days' sight. 2/41

4 months' sight. 2/15/16

Credit, 4 months' sight. 2/3/16

Documentary, 4 months' sight 2/3/16

On Demand. 2/1/16

Credit, 4 months' sight. 2/3/16

On Demand. 2/1/16

Credit, 4 months' sight. 2/3/16

On Demand. 2/1/16

Credit, 4 months' sight. 2/3/16

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